

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR,

## Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

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### General Summary of News.

#### EUROPE.

The arrivals since our last have been principally from the eastward, and the names of the ships, passengers, and other nautical details will be found as usual, in our shipping page.

We have received by these occasions Penang Gazettes to the 31st of July; Batavian Courants to the 19th of June, and Sydney Gazettes to the 22nd of May, the contents of which we have examined, and shall give under their respective heads in our Asiatic department.

Topics of public interest from Europe need not such frequent renewal as those from any other quarter of the globe; for they are so abundant and so important too by every arrival, that a long interval must elapse before the interesting intelligence brought by every ship from England, can be fully detailed and fairly exhausted in an Indian Paper, considering the large claim which local matters, Government Regulations, and the favors of Correspondents always have upon our columns here.

We find that the motion of Mr. Grattan on the subject of the Roman Catholic Claims stands among the first that will be made after the Easter Recess, to which period the House of Parliament had adjourned; as we observe in the order of the Parliamentary Reports on the 9th of March, a paragraph in these words: "Mr. Grattan gave notice that on the 22d of April he intended to submit to the House a motion regarding His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects." The next arrival from England, will bring us, no doubt, the debates on this important subject, and the decision (we hope for the honour of our country a favourable one) of the British Senate on this momentous question.

As we have been desirous of preserving every document of interest bearing on this point, we have selected from a London Paper of March a brief abstract of a Meeting of the Catholic Inhabitants of Dublin, which will be found in a subsequent page.

In a late number of the Examiner, a Paper particularized in the India Gazette of yesterday, as one of those to which the abominable and odious character given in the late strictures on the periodical press of England, attaches, but which we are nevertheless proud to acknowledge and to quote, we find the following short paragraph on the subject of the Protestant Meeting in favor of the Catholics, which we regret that we have not seen in any of the English Journals a full report of, as it would be a record that we should delight to lay before our readers. The paragraph is as follows:

"It has much delighted us to see, in the Dublin Papers, an account of a Protestant Meeting in favor of the Catholics, at which the sons of CURRAN and GRATTAN took prominent parts. Their speeches were deservedly applauded, not merely on account of their youthful sincerity and enthusiasm, but for

the natural manliness of their intellect. What added greatly to the interest was the presence of Mr. GRATTAN, senior. These indeed are hereditary honours worth something, and throw a lustre on ancestry, as well as on offspring."

The Chester Guardian, another English Paper, following the same tone, in adverting to the vote of censure which was passed by the Corporation of Dublin on the proceedings of their Lord Mayor, has the following remarks:

"The Dublin Corporation has passed a vote of censure on the Lord Mayor, for calling the late meeting of Protestants. A vote of censure on a Magistrate, for calling a meeting to petition Parliament, a requisition for which was signed by at least three-fourths of the rank, property, talent, and population of the city over which he presided!—Excellent!!—The Worshipful Corporation, to prove itself Hibernian in one respect at least, would confine the right of petitioning to one side. The Lord Mayor, it seems, received this terrible disapprobation with great dignity—dignified *pity*, doubtless, with a dash of its first cousin *contempt*. To add to the joke, these censurers have petitioned themselves, and would have done so in any case. Impartial personages!—but such has been Irish history from the primitive happy times of a "*within and without the pale*," to the recent freak of the Corporation of Dublin. Happily it seems likely to be Irish no longer. The *Sunday Freeman's Journal* is publishing the names and places of abode of those who signed the popular petition, in order, using its own words, 'to shew us on which side the balance of unbiassed and disinterested character, talent, and property, lies.' Good! nothing can be better!"

While we are on this subject, we may cite a very remarkable paragraph from the Dublin Weekly Register, on the nature of the part which the Duke of Wellington has taken in the Catholic Question, as it will shew what must be the feelings entertained towards His Grace in Ireland, for such sentiments to be openly avowed.

"It would appear from a paragraph, in a Flemish paper, that the people of the Continent are beginning to discourse about the Duke of Wellington's Anti-Catholic operations in the House of Lords. They seem to consider it rather extraordinary, that as an Irishman he should be an enemy to Emancipation. His Grace, perhaps, will appear less inconsistent in their eyes, when we inform them that he happens to acknowledge very little love for Ireland, and that he never did one gratuitous or disinterested act in his life to advance her interests or reputation. Indeed he has been more than once openly charged with disowning his country; and his biographer, intending no doubt to say what would be very grateful to His Grace, has made it quite a point to notify, that though his birth happened to take place in Ireland, he is in all other respects—in education, habits, feelings and so forth—an Englishman. It may appear to the foreign acquaintances of His Grace, that his conduct to the Catholics is unbecoming his character as a hero; but if they were well read in all his history, they would see nothing in it incompatible with any thing he has ever said or done relative to his native country."

## ASIA.

*New South Wales.*—The Sydney Gazettes which have reached us from hence contain a very large portion of criminal trials, for robberies, murders, &c. notwithstanding which, however, the state of the colony seems, on the whole to be improving. As we are pressed for room in our present Number, we shall reserve the details of these till to-morrow, when we shall devote as much of our columns as we can spare to the most interesting articles we may find in them.

*Penang.*—The Papers of this Settlement convey little of local information. The few articles that come under that denomination we have given in our Shipping page.

The arrival of the China ships from England, had put them in possession of Papers up to the 2d of April from London; but a piece of intelligence which is given in the last Number of the Gazette that has reached us, namely the 31st of July, as late within a few days only as our intelligence from Madras, has particularly attracted our attention. We regret that the authority on which it rests is not stated. It is given under the head of MADRAS, and follows immediately after the account of the late Earthquake under the head of BOMBAY. Had it not been that we are in the weekly receipt of the Madras Papers, we should have inferred that it had been taken from one of them, but we are rather disposed to believe that the information must have been conveyed through the channel of private correspondence, as we have seen no such paragraph in either of the public prints. From the stamp of authority which is given to the Prince of Wales Island Gazette, and the importance attached to paragraphs like these, from their local interest and application, it is likely, we should conceive, to be correct. The paragraph is as follows:—

"We understand the Right Honorable H. Elliot will be continued in the Government of Madras till the end of the present year, and then will be succeeded by the Earl of Clare."

*Madras.*—The Government Gazette of the 5th of August is the last regular Paper that has reached us by the Dawk from this Presidency, and the following are the general articles of local intelligence which it affords; the shipping, deaths, &c. being distributed under their usual heads.

"The Funeral of the late Nabob of the Carnatic took place on the 4th of August at noon.—The ceremony was conducted with appropriate Military Honors.—The Flag at the Fort was hoisted half-mast high the whole day.—Minute Guns, the number corresponding to the Age of His Highness, were fired from the Saluting Battery, when the Procession began to move.

The Corpse was carried from the Palace of Shady Mahl to the principal Mosque in Triplicane, through a street formed by the Body Guard of The Right Honorable The Governor; the very short distance between the Palace and the place of interment not admitting the formation of a great number of Troops.

The late Nabob was raised to the Musnud on the 31st July 1801, and during the whole period of his holding that elevated situation, the conduct of His Highness was distinguished by the most loyal attachment to the Honorable the Company.

The loss of this benevolent Prince is deeply lamented by the Government, by the Members of His illustrious Family, and His numerous dependents."

*Calcutta.*—The fashionable world and the lovers of social and elegant entertainment are at length about to be gratified by the restoration of those delightful Assemblies, the Conversazioni; of which, all who remember them before they were superseded by the Balls under the direction of Lady Patronesses, always speak with satisfaction; and regret the delay that has occurred in bringing this measure to an issue, had almost destroyed all hope of its accomplishment in the minds of some.

It would be premature to say more upon this subject at present; but as the Report of the Proceedings of the Committee, and the Regulations established, have been submitted to us, we feel great pleasure in giving them publicity.

At a meeting of Gentlemen of the Society of Calcutta at the Town Hall, on Thursday the 29th of July, 1819, it was proposed to re-establish the Conversazioni, as they were established in March 1817, and to solicit the patronage of the Most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings.

This proposition being unanimously assented to, and the wished-for patronage obtained, the following Gentlemen were proposed and elected Stewards, and the following Regulations approved of.

## S. GOAD, Esq. President

J. P. Larkins, Esq.	Captain Dawes.
Captain Cobbe.	Captain Croker.
N. Alexander, Esq.	Captain Rainey.
Captain Macan, A. D. C.	James Barwell, Esq.
Captain Patrickson.	Charles Trower, Esq.

1. The Conversazioni will be held at the Town Hall every alternate Friday, commencing the first Friday in Sept.

2. The Rooms to be opened at 8 o'clock. The Ball-room will be provided with a Military and Country Dance Band. Tables with all kinds of refreshments will be provided, but no regular supper. One room will be appropriated as a retiring room for the Ladies; one room for card tables: one for Prints, Magazines, &c. and another for Chess and Backgammon Boards, and amusements of this description.

3. The Music will cease at 12 o'clock; at which hour, it is expected the Assembly will break up.

4. The amount of subscription to be 16 Rupees per month, payable in advance on the bill and receipt of the Treasurer.

5. Three of the Stewards will attend each evening of the Assemblies; to whom it is requested all applications may be made in case of inattention on the part of the persons engaged to provide the refreshments, or any other account.

6. Hookahs will be admitted in all the Rooms, except the Dancing Room.

7. A general invitation will be sent in the name of the Managers to all His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Corps doing duty in Fort William, Dum Dum, and Barrackpore; but it is of course optional for any Officer to subscribe.

8. Tickets are not required for Officers attending under this regulation, but it is requested that they will give their names on a card to the European appointed to receive the tickets at the door.

9. Subscribers will be furnished with tickets for the night of assembly, and such as wish to bring Visitors, will write the names of their guests on their tickets. The Managers acting on behalf of the Subscribers, will be happy to receive as Visitors all Officers of H. M. and the H. C. Civil, Naval and Military services, who may be casual visitors at the Presidency, on application for tickets through a Subscriber.

10. A Subscriber's ticket admits all the Ladies of his party.

11. No persons who are fixed residents in Calcutta, can be admitted as visitors.

12. Application to become a Subscriber to be addressed to the Stewards of the Town Hall, who reserve the power of refusing their assent without assigning any reason.

13. Carriages will enter at the Eastern gate of the Town Hall, and drive out by the Western.

14. No Carriage will be permitted to continue standing under the Portico beyond the time requisite for taking up and putting down the company.

## Painting at Government House.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Observing in your Journal of the 16th, a Letter signed "A LOVER OF PAINTING AND PLAIN TRUTH," the object of which is to call in question the remarks which you gave to the Public on the admirable production of the pencil, which has lately been sent from Penang to the Marquis of Hastings, I think it an equal act of justice to yourself, and the Amateur whose performance this very surprising work is, to say that in my opinion your strictures of the 12th in no degree exceeded in encomium what the work in question merited and is fully and unequivocally entitled to.

One part of your Correspondent's temperate, and in many respects excellent Letter will be acceded to on the instant. He says "with these plain but sincere commendations, which I should give with an honest heart, I am convinced the Artist would feel more satisfied, &c." This sentiment might indeed be carried much farther; for of all men I ever knew, no individual who was entitled to so much, has so little pretension as the Author of the work in question; and that it should have excited the admiration it has, (contradictory as it may appear) would even distress him, so little does he think of the power he so largely possesses in the way of Art.

I am not aware whether your Correspondent confines himself to the qualities of the *cognoscenti* generally, and discriminates without practice, or whether he adds to criticism the actual performance of the Art. I should rather conceive the first, because a very great portion of the merit of the work before us, consists in the execution of it. This seems to have been overlooked; and although it is certainly a subordinate merit, still when carried to the extent and almost perfection it is here, becomes to the Artist a subject of very high admiration; but of this I shall speak further presently.

Your Correspondent seems to suppose that by calling it *unique*, and bestowing on it the epithets you do generally, you consider it the *finest picture in the world*. It will perhaps appear very extraordinary to say that the Artist who performed it, did not mean it for a picture at all; but it is quite the fact: It is a picture, certainly, in as much as the material on which it is painted; and the materials with which it is painted, are those which are usually employed on such occasions; but no farther; for if it was otherwise, all the laws that the best painters who have lived have given in theory for the composition of *picture*, would fall to the ground.

It is similar to all panoramic works of the kind, which may, and which generally do, as this work does, contain subjects for a *great many pictures*; but considered as a picture itself, it would entirely fail in its object. We have only to look at every whole, or partial panorama (the Seringapatam one of Sir Robert Porter's is perhaps the best example, for I conceive it was executed with much more ability than any other) and see it divested of the *trick* on which so much depends in all similar cases, hiding the boundary of the work, and deprived of its natural circular form, and placed flat in a frame, it loses of course nine-tenths of its effect, because it has then lost those means of being interesting which are quite foreign to *picture*.

The comparison which your Correspondent makes with Turner, I conceive to be unfortunate; because, in the strict sense of the word, Turner produces *pictures* only; and that they are the *finest in the world*, every one who thoroughly knows and has a relish for Fine Art, will instantly agree with the writer of this Letter I am replying to. I remember, the late Mr. Hoppner once remarking that Turner was not only the best Landscape painter who then lived, but he thought who ever *would* live! This was going rather out of the course, but it shows the opinion the greatest men have had of this truly astonishing painter!

But Turner's subjects, even in his most extended works, are confined, in comparison with this, to very small subjects indeed; from the knowledge that it is *only* such subjects that can produce interesting pictures. His *Liber Studiorum* is a reference at hand, to shew the truth of this; and if he had given his studies for his "Dutch fishing boats," or his "Boat going off to a ship in distress,"\* they would have kept pace in simplicity of subject with

\* This Picture is so simple in its subject, that it may be called almost the representation of a *sprit sail*! for a very large sprit-sail is so much the object which attracts the eye, both from its brilliancy and its occupying so large a space in this picture, that the few other objects are totally subordinate to it.

his "View on the Coast of Yorkshire," which, while it is one of the most excellent plates of the work before mentioned, is certainly the most simple; the subject does not contain more than half a dozen lines as its principle feature.

If the Artist who performed the work in question had had to produce a *picture*, where unity of action was added to the powerful allurements of light and shadow and colour, he could have done it excellently; very few have greater powers; and that these powers are shown in this production I shall fully contend for.

But to confine myself to the work in question, it is, I imagine, as you have before said, *unique*. Its quality may be defined to be a *graphic map*, executed by the hand of a master; it is intended to shew the character of a widely extended country, and the transactions of a day, as it were, in the march of the Governor General and suite from one place to another. The first of these objects is effected with great truth; the second comprises a vast deal more power, and it is hardly possible to do it justice. The incidents—the costume—the character—the nice distinctions of action and grouping, which are observable on a careful investigation of the whole—are literally complete. The action of all the animals in particular cannot be exceeded. The gait of a large elephant differs from the hurry of a small one: even this is attended to with the distinction of a Wilkie! But in this respect, we may go from one end of this extensive work to the other, and find new excellencies at every six inches of it; excellencies of exactness and detail, accompanied by a taste that would do honor to any Artist. Considering its great extent, and the variety it comprises, perhaps there is no living Artist who could execute it equally well.

But the surprising part is its execution; and if an instance is wished for, of the power of *mind over matter*, (the point on which all excellent Art turns,) it is here to be found almost in perfection; the pencil is managed with a certainty truly astonishing; *all the force, all the detail, is given at a single touch*, and it does not bear the appearance of any part having undergone a second operation. If the execution is narrowly looked into, one part is peculiarly striking. The canvass (or paper indeed) on which it is painted, had a priming of blue colour evidently; and the part which has so complete and beautiful an effect, the opening at the source of the great river, is merely a wash, or as Painters would say, a *scumbling* of white colour over it, and must have been almost an instant operation; but it would be endless to enumerate particular instances of this kind, for the same thing nearly is seen throughout the whole. The most just conception preceding the action every where; the pencil telling exactly what it has to tell at once, is very surprising. In the subordinate parts (the landscape) in the discrimination of distances and keeping, this is fully exemplified; but if possible more so (because the difficulty is so much greater) in the voluminous grouping, where perhaps not a single figure has an inappropriate action; or it would be more just to say where every group and every figure (the animals most particularly) has its true and appropriate meaning; the martial action of the horses particularly, are equal, I imagine, to those of Duplessi Berteaux, which is saying enough for them.

The triumph of Art appears to me to consist in the power of executing what the mind conceives rightly, with readiness and certainty; where indecision is supplanted by that mastery of pencil, where every touch is language. When this does not exist, a picture is deprived of half its beauty. So far from these remarks applying to the graphic improvisatori daily to be met with in every age and country, it is wholly at variance with that readiness of hand, which has practice only for its basis. The mind must not only be the director of the hand, but the spectator must be arrested in the first instance by the taste and feeling which arises from it. The soul of every picture may be said to be contained in its first conception, and the greatest painters have given this in the rudest sketches; these are curtailed in their exuberances, or amplified by auxiliaries, as occasion may be, till the *Study* for the *Picture* is complete; when the mind has corrected itself, and judgement has had all its advantages. That a picture has had this for its foundation must be shewn; and then and not till then, that spirit of the pencil which gives vigour and animation to every object, while it is felt in its effects by the ordinary spectator, has to the Artist beauties which are innumerable. The sketches of Captain Smith for this work were most voluminous; the subject was fully considered; and the superstructure he has raised on this solid basis, is a monument to his merit as one of the best Artists of the age.

Calcutta,  
August 20, 1819.

PICTOR.



## Theatricals.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Amateur Performers of the Chowringhee Theatre, as well as the Inhabitants of Calcutta, have abundant reason to be satisfied with the result of Friday evening's performance, and I think that the success of this Comedy, of Massinger's, *A New Way to pay Old Debts*, added to that which recently marked the representation of the *Merchant of Venice*, the most difficult of all Shakspeare's Plays, ought to convince them that the most dignified of flights of the Tragic or Comic Muse are not beyond the reach of their powers, and that the taste of a Calcutta audience is better pleased by a selection of Standard Tragedy and Genteel Comedy, than by a representation of Low Farce.

Although expectation was on the very tiptoe, respecting the performance of the character of Sir Giles Overreach, and although nothing is more difficult than to fill up the measure of expectation so excited, yet certain it is that the Gentleman who personated this most arduous character on Friday last, reached the highest Nights of anticipation, and astonished and delighted his audience. So much so, that when Sir Giles, borne down by the weight of his complicated villainies and infernal machinations, sunk into the arms of his attendants, at the close of the fifth act, every corner of the House re-echoed the most general and almost boisterous proofs of approbation, that ever we heard.

The Dramatic powers of this Gentleman are all of the loftiest order, they are of a tragic cast and seem to challenge the most awful efforts of the buskin for their full scope and display; these lofty qualities too are in him tempered by correctness of judgment in conceiving, and a polished and steady propriety of manner in acting, that are truly admirable. The former qualities give to him feeling, passion, and vigour: the latter moderate the vehemence and direct the application of such powers. What is the consequence? why that we have no ranting: no distortions of the body; "no o'er-stepping the modesty of Nature;" and it is by the workings of the mind, not by vehement attitudes of the body, that we learn and feel what is "stirring within." The grand efforts of the Actor too are not expending during the earlier events of this play, but are reserved for the climax, upon which they fall with irresistible strength and matchless propriety.

The truth of this last remark will I am sure be felt by all who witnessed the last act of the *New Way to pay Old Debts*, and who remember the feeling and manner which gave utterance and effect to the passages,

I'll have you  
Dragged in your lavender robe, to the jail; you know me,  
And therefore do not trifle.

Village nurses  
Revenge their wrongs with curses; I'll not waste  
A syllable, but thus I take the life,  
Which, wretch! I gave to thee.

When I am mounted  
Upon my injuries, shall I fear to charge them?  
No: I'll thro' the battalia, and, that routed,  
I'll fall to execution.—Ha! I am feeble:  
Some undone widow sits upon mine arm,  
And takes away the use of it! and my sword,  
Glewed to my scabbard with wronged orphans' tears,  
Will not be drawn. Ha! what are these? Sure hangmen,  
That come to bind my hands, and then to drag me  
Before the judgment-seat.—Now they are new shapes,  
And do appear like furies, with steel whips.  
To scourge my ulcerous soul! Shall I then fall  
Ingloriously, and yield? No: spite of fate  
I will be forced to hell like to myself;  
Tho' you were legions of accursed spirits,  
Thus would I fly among you.—

After what I have observed in praise of this most superior performer, I trust I may be allowed to regret that he should think of imitating any man, and not rely on upon his great self. Mr. Kean is a wonderful performer, and can unlock the gates of terror with a most terrific effect. But he is not a model for imitation, and if he is powerful in his excellencies, he is conspicuous in his defects;

and certainly that rapid hurling (if I may use such an expression) of his voice, from the hollow vengeful swell of passion, to the familiar note of every day converse, and the insuperable guttural croaking of a broken voice, are not worth the copying of a second rate Actor, and certainly not of a first rate one.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Calcutta,  
August 29, 1819.

AN ADMIRER OF TALENT.

## Chowringhee Theatre.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Massinger's Comedy of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, was performed on Friday evening last, at the Chowringhee Theatre; and having heard that a very young Gentleman, who had never appeared on any stage, was to assume the arduous character of Sir Giles OVERREACH, I confess I was very much surprised at his temerity, and went to the Theatre, predisposed to amuse myself at his expense.

The result, however, has been altogether different. The character was, in my judgment, admirably supported, and with some few exceptions (more applicable to tact and stage effect, than to any thing else), formed the most promising specimen of genuine talent I have ever witnessed on the Chowringhee boards.

It is true the Gentleman in question imitated Kean, and this to such a degree, as to include his worst defects; but then he imitated also his force, his spirit, his originality, and enthusiasm: I have never before seen so faithful a picture of Kean in all his flights and all his wanderings. And is not this excellence of more than ordinary degree, to imitate the first actor, on the first stage, in one of his first characters? The man that can so conceive and so express his conceptions, must have a mind of very considerable powers. It is notorious that Kemble failed altogether in the part. I think that with experience, which he wants, and more confidence, which he will soon acquire, this Gentleman will become a valuable acquisition to the Chowringhee Theatre.

His voice is deep and rough, and roars indeed sometimes like a torrent; but he added to the harshness of it, by too close an imitation of Kean's worst tones. This was throughout his greatest defect, but he will soon correct it. He sometimes also neglected to vary his tones sufficiently, which would have added greater force and spirit to his "deep-mouthed passion." This I am inclined to think proceeded from diffidence in a first attempt: where he did attend to it, he succeeded powerfully.

In short he appears to me to possess in an eminent degree the best theatrical requisites and propensities for becoming a good actor. Force, and feeling, and judgment to comprehend the true spirit of character, a fine person, an expressive countenance, an eye that is never silent, and that discourses as eloquently as the tongue. He has certainly these and other excellencies, which I have seldom witnessed in a debutante on these boards, and which I am persuaded will shortly rank him among the most distinguished of our amateur performers.

MARRALL was marvellous. A look of him would banish care; and yet, that is not exactly what you might expect from the looks of a *Team-Driver*. On the contrary I suspect it is better calculated to banish pleasure. I only remember the aspect of one of this species, and thought it any thing but comic. It was pale, pituitous, petrifac; something like one of Darwin's Nightmares. Marrall, however, had no such phiz. His was a countenance meagre and macerated, made up of meekness, meanness, and mummery, and just sufficiently illuminated with a simper, to discover all his petty passions at their little work. Through the workings of his face, you discovered the variegated movements of his heart, as plainly as the transformations in a kaleidoscope. In the picturesque expression of feelings by action and countenance, this gentleman is unrivalled. I had seen Munden in the part, and did not expect to meet any one like him. I have been disappointed.

GREEDY, 'the barathrum of the shambles,' was very great—but great in grimace, and great in grinning. At times he appeared affected with the Epidemic, and what is more, appeared to affect others, (which proves by the way, that laughing and the Cholera are catching, and that there are other things besides *Ours Rico*

that act upon the intestines.) He beat his sides, at the sound of PUFF-PASTE, as if he had been playing a solo on a saltbox, and discovered such symptoms of pain about the region of the navel that many sympathetic gentlemen in the pit, were actually thrown into hysterics. The night however being pretty warm, they required no other laxative to restore them. Besides certain of the *Dramatis Personæ*, came in every now and then, and kept down the paroxysm. Lovell and Allworth indeed, served as hypnotics and alexipharmics.

Eating and drinking is always an agreeable subject, either on or off the stage. No wonder then that Greedy's chine of beef, and immortal pasties went down with the audience. In truth every thing went down, that he served up. His lecture on Norfolk dumplings almost brought water into our mouths.

FRANK WELLBORN was in some parts well enough, and in some parts very well. As a prodigal he was well-dressed. "His coat had got a hole in it, so had his."—As a prince, he was but so so. He looked too proud; too affected, too DANDY-LIONISH as it were. There was an assumed mixture of high and low life in his gait that "puzzled the will," and left us at a loss what to think of him. He would succeed better, in a better part.

Of the merits of the Play I shall here say nothing, because I expect, as a matter of course, a long dissertation upon it in one or all of the Weekly Papers. One will tell us, that it was written by Philip Massinger; about the year 1633, and that it holds a distinguished place on the stage. Another will criticise its defects and prove to you that it is a mass of wantonness and wild absurdity and fit only to be acted in a Booth. To this at present I say nothing; but this I will say; that it contains one excellent SENTIMENT, namely, that a Tailor's Bill should not be paid sooner than twenty one years, and then without interest!

Query—Is this a New way to pay old Debts?

Chowringhee,  
August 21, 1819.

A CORRESPONDENT.

### Irish Catholics.

Dublin, March, 2.—The largest and most respectable Meeting of Catholics which ever took place in Ireland, was held yesterday in the Chapel, in Mary's lane, the Right Hon. the Earl of Fingal in the Chair, for the purpose of expressing, in the most marked manner, the gratitude of the Catholic body to the Protestants who have lately come forward to petition Parliament in their behalf.

Shortly after one o'clock the Earl of Fingal entered the chapel, attended by Lord Viscount Gormanstown, Sir Edward Bellow, Sir T. Esmonde, the Honourable Mr. Preston, O. O'Connor, &c. &c.

LORD GORMONSTOWN, after a brief introduction, proposed a Resolution, of which the following is the substance:—

Resolved.—That, impressed with a deep sense of the obligation which the Protestants of Ireland have conferred on us their Catholic countrymen and brethren, we beg leave to return them our most sincere and heartfelt thanks, for advancing the great object of our Petition to the Legislature, by their wealth, their numbers, their talents, and their religion.

MR. OWEN O'CONNOR seconded the Resolution.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE then moved the following Resolutions:

Resolved.—That while we express our gratitude to the general body of our Protestant friends and advocates, we consider ourselves particularly indebted to the justice and liberality of the Right Hon. Thomas McKenny, Lord Major of this City, for giving an opportunity to them to express their sense of the grievances we their Catholic countrymen and brethren, labour under—by which act of justice and liberality, he has not only conferred an indelible obligation on us, but added a lasting splendour to the dignity of his office.

The Hon. Mr. PRESTON seconded the motion.

After several speeches in praise of his Lordship, the motion was carried by acclamation.

### Napoleon Buonaparte.

(From Observations appended to the Letters of Count Las Casas.)

If the writer did not feel satisfied, that enough has been adduced, in the way of incontrovertible fact, to convince the country, that inquiry has now become an act of necessity, many more could be subjoined nearly of equal importance. That the Ministers dread any inquiry into the transactions at St. Helena is most amply proved by the severe pains and penalties denounced against those officers, or other individuals resident on the islands, who have the temerity to communicate or divulge any circumstance, no matter how trifling, connected with its internal history. When this fact is coupled with the many false reports so industriously circulated by the hiring editors of certain well known Journals, and grave accounts of plots planned and executed in Downing-Street; while the exiles of Longwood, and all those who are jealous for the character of our country, not only challenge their accusers to come forward, but earnestly solicit investigation; it is left for a candid public to decide, which party is most likely to have justice on its side!

Whatever the peace of Europe may seem to require, or state policy suggest, let us not lose sight of Napoleon's detention, either as it regards the people of France, or the immediate personal interests of all present and future sovereigns. With respect to the former, it will be quite as well to remember, that they called Napoleon Buonaparte to the throne; that by the fortune of war, and force of arms, they have had captive kings in their power, and may again. Should this, by no means improbable, event take place, what course would the ignominious treatment experienced by their late ruler lead to on their part? If, imitating the ferocity of Tamerlane, we shut up a sovereign who throws himself on our generosity (for Bajazet was taken in battle), will not the French be more than justified in following our example?

Reflecting on the case of our history nearest in point to the present, it should be recollected, that the avowed cause of the sanguinary war carried on by Edward the Third against John of France was for the crown of that kingdom, and of which our monarch pretended to be the sole legitimate possessor. This great question having been tried by the fate of arms, and proving favourable to us, the conqueror might then have profited by the occasion thus afforded, to refuse acknowledging as king, when in his power, the person whom he had considered and even declared an usurper, while actually seated on the throne. The relations of our Government with Napoleon were totally different: it is true, we had not recognized him as the sovereign of France by a formal act! But did we recognize any other? Certainly not! His rights to the throne were so far from being the true cause of the war, that in all the overtures for negotiations, which were made on our part, the acknowledgment of his rights to sovereignty was never included, or even so much as questioned in any of the articles proposed, to such a degree had this acknowledgment been already tacitly admitted. The difference is, that King John, a prisoner, was treated as a king, by the person who pretended to be himself the legitimate sovereign of France, thus proving, that he was neither insensible to the calls of humanity or a short-sighted politician; whilst Napoleon, a prisoner, is treated as a subject by those, who, while he was on the throne of France, did not recognize any other sovereign in that country.

As this subject regards the reigning monarchs of Europe, is it their interest to establish a precedent for the exile and imprisonment of kings? or of exposing them, when in adversity to the distressing alternative of being under the charge of subjects like Sir Hudson Lowe?

A letter from Count Bertrand to his friend the Count de Las Casas closes the official papers, which it has been thought necessary to publish in the present volume; so that the nation is now in full possession of every material fact connected with this important question; while its representatives have a body of evidence in their hands, which defies refutation. It therefore remains for this once great and generous country, either to retrieve the national character, so shamefully abandoned ever since the period of Napoleon Buonaparte's voluntary appeal to our magnanimity, or to seal its eternal disgrace, by suffering his ignominious treatment to proceed, for no other earthly purpose, than that of gratifying personal hatred and perpetuating legitimate despotism in Europe!

\* The reader need not be reminded of the iron cage, to which St. Helena is so justly compared.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

### SUPPLIES.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—

Mr. ARBUTHNOT rose to move the Miscellaneous Estimates. He had obtained them last Session, not in a collected way, but at different times; having at an early period proposed a vote of 144,000*l.* for Contingencies, and afterwards two others, of 120,000*l.* and 150,000*l.* each, which, with other sums, made a total of 534,000*l.* But the Estimates having only been made up to the 10th of October, there was a quarter in arrear, to the amount of about fifty-nine thousand pounds for Contingencies. There would also be a sum of 28,000*l.* wanted for separate expenses. The whole amount of that branch of expenditure had risen to 600,000*l.* during the last year, and he had reason to believe would be shorter by 60,000*l.* in the present. He then moved the following sums:—59,154*l.* for contingencies, to make good a deficiency in the Grant of Parliament for the service of 1818. Agreed to.—300,000*l.* for civil contingencies in the present year, and not forming part of the ordinary charges of the Civil List for 1819. Agreed to.—18,446*l.* to make good a deficiency in a Grant of Parliament voted last year to make good a previous deficiency in the Fee Fund of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Privy Council.

Sir H. PARNELL was understood to say that he did not find it easy to ascertain what the amount of those fees were, and that he wished to know whether it had experienced any change.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT stated that it was a subject to which the attention of the Finance Committee had last year been particularly directed. The Committee had suggested that certain expenses should be voted separately, and this was one of them. The funds having fallen short, it had become necessary for Parliament to make up the deficiency. He was willing to give every kind of information, but did not see how he could throw more light on a subject which had already been so deeply investigated.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, there would be no objection to bring the whole subject under the consideration of the House.

Mr. Alderman WOOD noticed the immense fees connected with this giving away of gold snuff-boxes, which appeared to amount to 18,000*l.*

Mr. ARBUTHNOT stated the charge to arise out of the allowances granted to certain Officers connected with particular offices, which, if the Establishment were maintained, must be paid.

Mr. CALCRAFT thought the Resolution ought to be postponed till the House had more information on the subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no objection to defer any grant for the present year; but this being to cover the deficiency of a grant in the last year, he hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. CALCRAFT was of opinion, that as the money had already been spent, the House had a right to look with greater suspicion at the grant.

Mr. BARNET and Mr. C. HUTCHINSON objected to the Resolution.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT repeated, there was every disposition on the part of Ministers to give all the information that could be required on the subject, and he had no wish to press on the Committee a Resolution on which they conceived they had not sufficient information.

The Resolution was withdrawn.

The following Sums were then voted:—

To defray the Expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons, for the year 1819, .....	£14,515	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Salaries of the Officers of the two Houses of Parliament, .....	22,400	0	0
To make good the deficiency in the Grant of last year for the above purpose, .....	973	4	1
To defray the Expenses of Works, and repairs of Public Buildings in the year 1819, .....	41,974	0	0

In answer to a question from Mr. Bennet,

Mr. ARBUTHNOT said, the estimates for the expenses of public works had been drawn from the average of the last two years. He then moved for 50,000*l.* to defray the expense of completing the Inland Navigation to the Western Sea, from Inverness to Fort William.

Mr. BENNET complained, that every year a large sum was granted for the Caledonian Canal, which it was regularly hoped, would be the last that would be called for.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT had been informed, that to complete that undertaking the sum of 27,000*l.* was all that was required.

The question was put, and a division was called for.

Mr. BANKES rose to speak to the question.

Mr. LAMBYTON spoke to order. The question having been put, he considered the conduct of the Honourable Gentleman irregular.

A conversation on this point arose, in which Lord Palmerston the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir W. Burroughs, and Mr. Bankes participated, which ended in the gallery being cleared for a division; but the House did not divide, the resolution being withdrawn.

On a motion for a Grant of 74,913*l.* to defray the expense of confining and employing convicts at home for the year 1819.

Mr. BENNET made some remarks on the Grant, which were replied to by Mr. Arbuthnot.

Mr. Alderman WOOD remarked, that it appeared that 1*s.* 6*d.* was put down as the daily value of a labourer's work, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for that of an artificer. He wished to know what work of any value had been completed by their means? He thought the Grant ought to be postponed.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT was willing to afford every information, but could see no grounds for postponing this vote, as the whole subject would come before the Committee on Prisons.

The resolution was then carried, as were the following Grants:

For confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics, .....	£2,777	0	0
For extraordinary Expenses attending prosecutions of offenders charged with counterfeiting the coin of the realm, .....	8,000	0	0
To defray the expenses of law charges in 1819, .....	20,000	0	0
For National Vaccine Establishment for the year 1819, .....	3,000	0	0
To defray the charges of printing Acts of Parliament, Reports, and other Papers, .....	17,000	0	0
To cover the expense of printing Votes of both Houses of Parliament, .....	2,200	0	0
To defray the deficiency of the grant of 1818, for printing Journals of the Houses of Parliament, .....	149	9	0
To American Loyalists, .....	11,000	0	0
To defray the charges of allowances to retired Clerks and other Officers formerly in the Lottery Office, .....	251	10	0
To defray the charges of superannuated and retired Clerks formerly belonging to the Office for Auditing Public Accounts, .....	2,442	0	0
As Compensation to Officers formerly belonging to the Mint, .....	920	0	0
To cover the superannuation allowance of one of the late Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, .....	266	13	4
To cover the superannuated allowance of the person formerly superintendent of the military roads .....	558	0	0

Mr. CALCRAFT thought the military roads, when made, had been paid for. But now it should seem a pension was to be given to the superintendent, and this, it was a little singular, was not claimed till three or four years after the completion of the roads.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the party had early applied for a pension, though it had not been granted till now.

Mr. CALCRAFT understood this Gentleman had become possessed of a Scotch Borough.



Mr. ARBUTHNOT said, the application was made while the late Sir John Anstruther was living, and before the applicant had a Borough.

Mr. CALCRAFT said Yes, it was applied for before, but not granted.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT replied, it had been granted before, as far as could be granted by a Treasury promise.

The Resolution was agreed to.

A Grant was moved for of 225*l.* to Mr. Bell, late Master Shipwright in Canada, to make good his allowance, at the rate of 150*l.* per annum.

The House resumed, and the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received on Monday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MONDAY, MARCH 8.

##### HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

Sir J. COFFIN wished to know if it were intended to concede to the Navy what had been conceded to the Army in favour of Half-pay Officers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no hesitation in saying that whatever boon might be conceded to the Army, a similar advantage would unquestionably be given to the Navy.

The Order of the Day being moved for resuming the adjourned debate on the Penryn Election.

M. C. W. WYNNE was understood to remind the House, that the further proceedings on the charge against Mr. Wyndham Quin should of right take precedence.

Sir R. WILSON said he had received a letter from Mr. Maunsell, stating, that in consequence of a violent cold and his advanced life, it had not been in his power to obey the order of the House on that day. He (Sir R. Wilson) would therefore move that the order should now be discharged, and renewed for Thursday.

The order was then discharged and renewed for Thursday.

##### POOR LAWS.

Mr. S. BOURNE rose to move that the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill be re-committed. He was desirous that no time should be lost in proceeding with the Bill, and he did not anticipate any delay, as it contained no enactment which had not been already agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. He hoped it would be passed in time to have it in operation before Easter.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, in which the various clauses were agreed to, after a few words from Mr. Ommanney, Mr. S. Bourne, Sir C. Monck, Mr. T. L. P. Wellesley, Mr. Hurst, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. Palmers, Mr. Alderman Wood, Williams, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Protheroe.

Mr. WATHEMAN also wished the clause to be modified.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL defended it.

A division then took place.

For the Clause..... 91

For the Amendment..... 30

Majority for the original Clause..... —61

The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

##### ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supplies.

Lord PALMERSTON had no intention of leading the House into a discussion at so late an hour, (quarter past eleven.) He should only move the numbers of the Army as a ground for bringing in the Mutiny Bill, the Act of last year being on the eve of expiring. The discussion on the numbers themselves might come on when the House should have to vote the sums necessary to maintain

them. He wished, therefore, to impress upon Honourable Members that they would not be bound, by agreeing to the present Resolution to the exact number which it mentioned, but would remain free at a future period to propose any diminution which they might think proper. He then moved that a force not exceeding 80,841 men, 12,276 of whom would be for Ireland, be granted to his Majesty, exclusively of the men employed in the Mediterranean and the East Indies, for the service of the present year.

The Resolution was agreed to, and the House having resumed, the Report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

#### Penryn Election.

(Extract of the Report of the Committee.)

Mr. ATKYNS WRIGHT acquainted the House, that the Select Committee on the Penryn Election had come to the following Resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House:—

Resolved,—That it appears to this Committee, that Henry Swann, Esq. was guilty of bribery at the last Election for the Borough of Penryn, and is thereby incapacitated to serve in Parliament at such Election.

Resolved,—That it appears by evidence before this Committee, that John Goodve, Henry Dansford, and Abraham Winn, were guilty of corrupt practices to influence the last Election for the Borough of Penryn.

Resolved,—That it appears by evidence before this Committee, that Henry Carter, Thomas Rosman, John Gill, Francis Major, James Cock, Charles Luckie Skinner, William Trathan, and William Lapshire, received bribes to induce them to give their votes at the last Election for the Borough of Penryn.

#### Law Case.

##### COURT OF KING'S BENCH GUILDHALL.

REMMIE v. HALE.

This was an action to recover damages for a breach of an agreement. The plaintiff was a pastry-cook in South Audley-street, and the defendant the proprietor of the London Tavern. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff had carried on a very extensive business as a pastry-cook: he was in the habit of supplying balls, masquerades, and fashionable parties, with confectionary and refreshments. The Lord Mayor's feast was under his direction; and Alderman Birch occasionally applied to him as a man of taste in sweetmeats, to assist in decorating the Epicurean tables of the City. The defendant, convinced of the plaintiff's celebrity, made an offer to admit him into the partnership concern of the London Tavern, provided he would quit the west end of the town, reside in Bishopsgate-street, and assist in the arrangements of the tavern. The plaintiff was promised two sixteenths of the profits of the pastry and confectionary departments, and under a verbal assurance of his admission to the partnership, he quitted his business and took apartments in Bishopsgate-street; he then attended all the dinners at the London Tavern, but finding that he could obtain no respect from the servants as a partner, he called upon the defendant to make good his agreement, and admit him to the partnership. The defendant refused, and the present action was consequently brought.

Mr. MARRYATT for the Defendant, called no witness, but in his cross-examination of Plaintiff's witnesses endeavoured to prove the Plaintiff was in embarrassed circumstances. This discovery, he contended, was sufficient to justify the Defendant's refusal to make him a partner.

The Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 600*l.*

The Chief Justice disposed of several undefended causes, and concluded his sittings. His Lordship mentioned the 12th of April as the probable day of adjournment.

## Domestic Occurrences.

### MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 2d instant, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Reverend W. Roy, Chaplain of Masulipatam, to Anne Catharine, eldest Daughter of E. J. Gascoigne, Esq. Deputy Master Attendant.

### BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 31st of July, the Lady of J. D. White, Esq. Acting Member of the Medical Board, of a Daughter.

At Chingleput, on the 31st of July, the Lady of Brevet Captain James Taylor, 20th N. I. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 23d of July, Mrs. Simpson, relict of the late Wm. Simpson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d instant, the Lady of Mr. L. Cooper, of a Daughter.

At Gorumkapore, on the 24th of July, the Lady of Captain John Gerrard, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 22d instant, Mrs. J. Carvallo, of a Son.

### DEATHS.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, at his house in Chowringhee, after a short illness, Samuel Manckley Duntze, Esq. Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces. His amenity of manners and benevolence of heart, made him admired and beloved in every circle; and his death will be deeply lamented by all who knew him. As a classical scholar he ranked high. The person who offers this last tribute at the shrine of departed worth and merit, was an old school fellow, who had known him seventeen years; and now, alas! regrets the irreparable loss of a constant and valuable friend, to whom he owed many, very many obligations.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, after a few hours illness, Henry, the eldest son of H. Tyler, Esq.

At Penang, on the 22d of July, at the age of 30 years, John Lyon Phipps, Esq. of the Civil service, Accountant and Auditor, after a short but most severe illness. He was the son of the late Constantine Phipps, Esq. of the Island of St. Kitts. After having served the East India Company for about 14 years, he has quitted all earthly cares, and has left a Widow and infant son to deplore the loss of that affection and of those virtues, which distinguished the lamented object of our grief. Few, indeed, were the years he had numbered; but those were sufficient to endear his memory to all society, more especially to those friends who had long and intimately known him, and esteemed his amiable qualities and most affectionate disposition. The pen of a friend can only now record this last tribute to his memory, and mourn a loss which all alike will share.

At the Fort, on the 22d instant, Mrs. Mary Sherwood, the Lady of Colonel Sherwood, aged 49 years.

At Bandel, on the 14th instant, Captain Nickels, aged 60 years and 6 months—deeply regretted.

On Saturday night, the 21st instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Minor, aged 19 years; deeply regretted by her numerous relatives and friends, who bemoan her untimely end.

On board the *Eliza*, at Sea, on the 31st of July, Lieutenant Colonel Weston, of the Bengal Establishment.

At Bangalore, on the 23d of July, Christina Louisa, youngest Daughter of Major Taylor, aged 12 months and 2 days.

On the 8th instant, on board his *Budgerow* on the river at Dinapore, Lieutenant Finnis, of the 20th N. I. He was interred the following day with military honours.

At Calcutta, on the 20th instant, Mr. Charles Pritchard, aged 28 years; deeply regretted.

At Malacca, on the 17th of July, Mrs. Joaquina Bruynes, wife of Mr. Barnardo Bruynes, aged 43 years; and on the 19th of the same month, his daughter, Miss Maria Antonio Bruynes, aged 12 years.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
22 <i>Dolphin</i>	British	M. Coucher	Mauritius	July 21
23 <i>Britannia</i>	British	W. Snowball	Rangoon	Aug. 10

### CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

(None)

### MADRAS ARRIVALS.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
26 <i>Edward Stretted</i>	British	W. Balston	Mauritius	July 1

### MADRAS DEPARTURES.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
2, <i>Heroine</i>	British	J. L. Garrick	London

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

## Passengers.

### Passengers arrived on the *Dolphin*.

Captain Penn; Mrs. Penn; Mr. A. K. Lamotte; Mr. Adolphus Mechals.

### Passengers arrived on the *Britannia*.

Mrs. Wheelock; Mr. Landeman, Merchant; three Natives.

Mr. Wheelock, Missionary, fell overboard and was drowned on the 20th of August.

## Nautical Notices.

The *Dolphin*, which arrived here on Sunday, reports having spoken the French ship *Minerva*, Captain Le Cosq, off Ceylon, having on board His Excellency the Baron de Richemont and Family, for Calcutta.

The ship *Exmouth*, Captain Aken, from China the 26th of April, Batavia the 13th of July, and Penang the 1st of August, entered the river on the 21st instant.

The ship *William Dawson*, which sailed from Calcutta in November last, for Liverpool, arrived there on the 24th of March.

The H. C. ships *General Harris*, Capt. Welstead, and *Warren Hastings*, Capt. Rawes, anchored in Penang Harbour on the 23d July, from England the 5th April.

The ship *Samdany*, Lindsay, and brig *Aurora*, Butler, reached Penang, from Calcutta, the former on the 19th, and the latter on the 20th July.

The *Morning Star*, Wallace, and *Isabella*, Foster, proceeded to the Eastward, from Penang, on the 22nd July.

The Americans are now constructing another steam frigate, upon a large scale; it will have two water wheels, with barricades on the outside of them, five feet in thickness, to defend them from the shot of the enemy. The engine and machinery for this vessel are already in considerable forwardness.

We received the following particulars of a very distressing accident, from a Correspondent at Masulipatam, whose communication is dated the 23d of July.

"A boat belonging to the ship *Palmers*, in working on shore on the 21st instant, against a strong westerly wind, was upset about three miles to the southward of the bar, by which distressing accident Mr. Herring, the chief officer of the ship, was unfortunately drowned. The accident being observed by the look-out lascar at the Flag Staff, the Master Attendant's boat was immediately dispatched, and providentially succeeded in saving the boat's crew, consisting of six lascars who were driving fast out to sea on the boat's bottom, and nearly exhausted, from a watery grave, after they had been half an hour in the water, exposed to a heavy swell. The premature fate of this excellent young man, is deeply lamented by those, who best knew his value." [Mad. Gaz.]

## Commercial Reports.

Though the Dutch Government has admitted the right of the Germans to the free navigation of the Rhine in the whole of its course through Holland, it appears that no practical advantage has yet been derived from this concession, as heavy transit duties still continue to be levied on goods destined for the inland parts of Germany.

The Commercial intelligence from the North of Germany, Prussia, and Russia, continues to be very unsatisfactory, there being a great stagnation. The last fairs at Frankfort on the Oder, and Brunswick, were very unproductive, and little is expected from that of Leipzig. The Manufacturers are discharging a number of workmen.



